



Hedge \* \*  
\* \* Fences.



*Organized under the laws of Ohio.*

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THE DAYTON HEDGE CO.

DAYTON, OHIO,

AND

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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*Organized under the Laws of New Jersey.*

—THE—

NEW JERSEY HEDGE CO.

FREEHOLD, N. J.

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*Organized under the laws of Pennsylvania.*

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THE SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA  
HEDGE AND WIRE FENCE CO.

YORK, PENNSYLVANIA.

# FENCES.

"THE BEST  
IS ALWAYS THE  
CHEAPEST."

It is therefore wise to get the BEST.

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The Dayton Hedge Company is the pioneer in its field, and through its efforts and the efforts of Wesley Young, its president, the other companies named herein, and several more, have been organized.

These companies operate under, and are protected by the same patents, though each owns its own territory and does business separately and independent of the others.

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*For protection*, nothing in the way of inclosure, from the yawning ditch to the sharp-picketed iron fence, or the high wall, can equal the live Hedge Fence.

DR. JOHN A. WARDER.

The Osage Orange is, in all respects, unrivalled as a hedge-plant in quickness of growth, the stubbornness and density of its branches and thorns, and the extreme beauty of its foliage.

PROF. J. B. TURNER.

A perfect Hedge Fence, well kept, so blends the beautiful with the useful as to improve the tastes of the farmer and promote his love of order, neatness and method in all his operations, and strengthen his love of home.

C. R. OVERMAN.

## INTRODUCTORY.

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In presenting this circular to the public we desire to call attention to the fact that our business has been thoroughly investigated by careful, thinking farmers and business men, by the Granges, the Farmers' Clubs, the Agricultural Societies and the Press, and that it stands approved and recommended by all of them.

Our patrons are among the best people in the country, and our references are found among them.

We would also call attention to the importance of the subject of Fencing, to the existing necessities of a radical change in the present methods, to the fact that in most places where timber is now to be had it is worth more for other purposes than for fencing, that the vast lumber supplies of the country are fast becoming exhausted, and that in a few years these supplies will be swept away, while the demand will be constantly increasing.

We offer our services as Hedge Growers to the farming public, believing that we can be of great advantage to them.

In doing so we recognize the fact that there are many hedges that are a damage to the farms upon which they are located.

Many of these have grown so large that the shade of their wide-spreading branches does much injury to the crops in the adjacent fields; others have large openings between the bodies of the plants, through which hogs and cattle may pass without interruption.

The condition in which we find so many old Osage Orange hedges has doubtless led many persons to question whether that plant can be successfully trained into a stock-proof and permanent fence.

Still these hedges, although worthless for the purpose for which they were intended, have a significant value. They stand as monuments of inexperience and neglect, and an evidence of the great desire and necessity felt on the part of the public to find some cheap and available fencing material ; for building and maintaining fences of ordinary material are certainly items of great expense to the farmer, constantly increasing as the timber supply decreases.

We may all profit by the ill success of others, but where they, through inexperience and ignorance, have failed, we should succeed. The perfected state of all the implements used in farming, and the machinery used in the various branches of manufacture, are the result of years of labor, study and experience.

Imagine a farmer of the present day plowing his acres with a wooden plow, or harvesting his crops by the use of the sickle and the hand-rake, or filling our warehouses with grain threshed only by tramping or the use of the flail, and cleaned by the use of the shovel and fan. In such a state of progress only do the dilapidated hedges above spoken of stand ; as well cast wheat growing aside as fail to recognize the development and improvement of the past few years in Hedge Growing.

The improved condition of the farms, and of this whole beautiful country, is due to the labors of individuals who have devoted their special attention and study to the development of useful improvements for mechanical and industrial purposes.

But we cannot find in any one person the combined skill of the master-mechanic and the most scientific farmer, because each particular class of work requires special study and adaptability.

We have for many years past been thoroughly investigating the adaptability of the Osage Orange plant to the soil and climate of this latitude for Hedging purposes, and with results so far satisfactory that we feel no hesitancy in guaranteeing our patrons stock-proof Hedge Fences wherever our skill and experience are applied and our instructions followed.

Fences are a necessity, and why not have live and everlasting fences? If live fences are to be resorted to, then why not bring to bear such skill and experience as shall at once decide the question successfully?

With us the day of experiments, involving the loss of time and money, is past. We know and apply the proper principles in constructing Hedge Fences, rendering them practical, stock-proof and ornamental throughout.

The beauty of the English landscape may be largely attributed to its well-kept Hedges. Some of these hedges are said to have existed in a perfect state for three hundred years or more. The European farmer is taught how to plant trees and construct hedges as surely as to plow the soil, and there, this is a part of every lad's farming education, and, instead of wasteful destruction of timber, forests are being planted with governmental encouragement.

Farmers, you are on the verge of a great necessity, for which neither you nor your children are provided. In the near future, if you would have fences you must have Hedge Fences. With an experience of twenty-five years throughout the Western States, where hedging was first generally resorted to, and where the merits of the Osage Orange plant were first developed, we hereby introduce ourselves with confidence, asking a liberal patronage and an opportunity to further demonstrate the superiority of our system of constructing hedges.

We take great pleasure in appending statements to illustrate the measure of satisfaction felt upon the part of our former and present



patrons. Many of the states (perhaps most of them) have passed Acts to encourage the growing of hedges, providing that road fences may be set out in the highway far enough to allow of the cultivation of the hedge-row, and for a sufficient length of time to grow the hedge.

## PREPARING THE GROUND FOR PLANTING HEDGES.

Having determined just where you want your hedge to stand, the next thing in order is to prepare the ground for the reception of the young plants. This may be done at any time when the ground is in condition to work, and should be done early enough to allow the ground to settle some before the planting is done. Having removed all obstructions from the row, such as stumps, logs, stones, etc., and doing such grubbing as may be necessary, plow or spade the line where you want your hedge set, making the row from two to six feet wide—the wider the better—and ten or twelve inches deep; pulverize the ground well, and harrow it over, leaving a flat, smooth surface. The earth can be drawn to the plants during cultivation.

When the hedge is to be planted so close against a standing fence that you can not use a plow, you should *spade* up the ground and rake over with a hand rake. Manure all poor, thin places in the soil, as this will tend to make your hedge uniform and regular.

## PLANTING.

The planting is always done by our own men,—an experienced foreman always overseeing the work,—and the plants are all selected, care being taken that no bad plants are allowed to go into the ground. The planting is all done by

hand, as experience has taught us that this is the only reliable way. Spades, ropes, stakes and mallets comprise a set of planting tools.

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## CULTIVATION.

The cultivation should be such as to keep the soil of the hedge-row loose and free from weeds and grass, the same as is done along a well cultivated row of corn or potatoes. Care should be taken when the plants are first set and before they become rooted to the soil, not to loosen or disturb them while cultivating the row. The earth should be worked *toward* the plants in cultivating, so as to keep their roots well covered. Give a young hedge the same care and cultivation that you would a row of young corn, and success is assured.

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## PLASHING.

Our hedges are planted with special reference to plashing, which is done as follows, viz.: When the plants are of sufficient size (say an average of one to two inches in diameter), we trim all the side branches from their bodies to the required height; remove the earth around the roots of the plants; bend the plants in the root and incline their bodies in the plane of the fence, at an angle of, preferably, forty-five to fifty degrees from the horizontal; secure them in this position by stretching four wires along in the plane of the fence, and firmly attaching the bodies of the plants to these wires by staples driven over the wires and into the bodies of the plants. We then cut off the tops of the plants above the upper wire, and have the compact and substantial skeleton or frame-work, which, when filled and rounded up by the subsequent growth, and pruned into proper shape, forms a completely stock-proof and very ornamental fence. The new growth puts forth in great profusion, along



the entire length of the bodies of the plants, growing upright at the sides of, and through the lattice-work formed by the bodies of the plants and the horizontal wires, and thus forms a beautiful network sufficiently close to turn the smallest stock.

## PRUNING.

Many hesitate to plant hedges, fearing that the extending roots and the pruning required after the Hedge Fences become serviceable, will be insuperable objections to them.

No greater mistake could be made. A very little labor *at the proper time* is all that is required to keep Hedge Fences in proper form.

In all our observation we have never known a person who had a good Hedge Fence but that preferred it to any other kind of fence.

Having bent the plant in the root and secured it at an angle of about forty-five degrees, the new growth is distributed all along the bodies of the plants so thickly that it does not grow large — thus making the pruning a very easy matter.

In Hedge Fences that are kept pruned the roots only grow large enough to support the top, and consequently do not enlarge and spread like the roots of upright, overgrown Hedges.

All Hedge Fences are more easily pruned during the growing season, when the branches are young and tender, and should be pruned once or more during the season. They may be pruned oftener during the growing season, if it is desired, and will be more easily pruned for it, yet it is best not to cut them much during the hot weather in August or the last of July. They may be pruned in the winter or early spring, but as the wood is hard at that time it is much more work to do the pruning then.

The pruning can be done, if done at the right time, with our pruner, at the cost of from one to two cents per rod per year. This certainly is as

cheap as any other fence can be kept in repair, considering the damage done by wind and decay only, and not counting new material.

Some may doubt this, but if they consider the number of rods that a man cuts over in mowing grass all day with a scythe, and compare the labor of mowing with that of pruning, they will find that we have placed the expense of pruning higher than the real cost.

With our improved Hedge Pruner a man, though not an expert, can prune from 300 to 400 rods of hedge in a day, and do it nicely.

This implement costs only \$2.00. There is but little capital to be invested in it. It is simple in construction and use, and can be kept in order and used by any ordinary farm hand.



No. 1.

This cut represents our Hedge Pruner, which is made of the best material, and especially for this work. It is so constructed that it facilitates an upward stroke, which cuts the branches smoothly and without splitting.

## OUR METHODS.

When our services are wanted to build a Hedge Fence, we enter into a contract which is mutual in its agreements.

The farmer agrees to prepare the ground for the reception of the plants, to cultivate and protect it after it is planted, to board our men and teams while on the work, and to pay us the amount agreed upon and in the manner stipulated.

We provide all the plants and tools necessary to the business, furnish men and teams and pay the expense of the same, plant the hedge and re-plant it the following spring where any plants may have failed to grow from any cause.

The third spring we side trim the hedge so as to throw the growth into the main stalk, and carry plants with us to re-plant again if necessary. As soon as the hedge has attained sufficient growth we plash it, cutting off all the side branches, removing the earth around the roots, and bending the bodies of the plants in the root and over to an angle of forty-five to fifty degrees, and securing them in this position by stretching four wires along in the plane of the fence and firmly stapling the body of each plant to them, making the frame-work, which, with the addition of the subsequent upright growth, will make a complete and substantial combined Hedge and Wire Fence which will be a barrier to all kinds of stock and an ornament to any farm or landscape.

Wherever a Hedge Fence has been properly grown, plashed and pruned by our system, it has made a good protection against all intruders, and given universal satisfaction and has thoroughly convinced the farming community that in it we possess the elements of a great and valuable improvement.

# THE OLD SYSTEM.



No. 2.

Hacking and lopping the bodies of the plants, and plaiting and braiding them down while small, have so often been tried and found wanting in satisfactory results, that comments are unnecessary.

Cut No. 3, Figure 1, shows the lopping, plaiting or braiding the bodies of the plants practiced many years ago by experimenters in hedging,

with unfortunate results, and even now attempted by beginners who are ignorant of its defectiveness. Fig. 2 shows how the shoots come out at the bend, which draw the strength from the rest and soon obtain the mastery, while the lower and horizontal branches are smothered and starved out. The sap of the plant will not flow horizontally or downward sufficiently to produce the necessary strong lateral branches, but instead the bodies of the plants so interlaced and bent flat, soon die above the bend and drop off, and the main shoots at the bend assume the form and place of the original bodies of the plants, as in Fig. 3, which, after a little time, becomes the same as shown in Cut No. 2.



FIG. 1.

FIG. 2. No. 3.

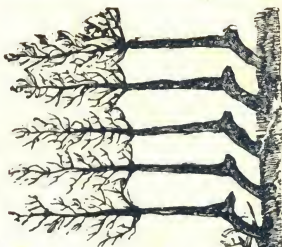
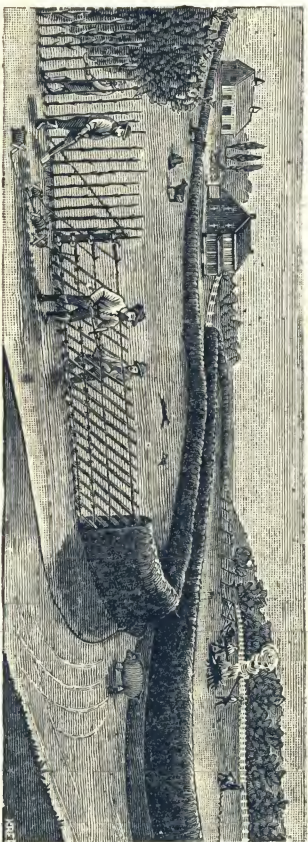


FIG. 3.

By the uninterrupted growth of a hedge plant it soon becomes a tree, the lower branches drop off as the top grows thicker and stronger. This soon leaves the hedge with an open base, and it can not be thickened properly at the bottom by top pruning. See cut No. 2, which shows a hedge well planted, cultivated and pruned, but without plaiting, making a compact and close fence at the top, turning cattle and horses, but not hogs, leaving spaces which give them great liberty.

## OUR SYSTEM.



NO. 4.

Cut No. 4 represents the various conditions of the Hedge Fence as trained by our process. First—On the left the Hedge grown to proper size. Second—Side trimmed, earth removed around the roots and ready to plash. Third—Plashed; the plants bent in the root, inclined in proper position, and secured by stapling each plant to the barb and smooth wires which are stretched along the hedge. Fourth—Summer pruned in a pyramidal form, and complete.



## OPINIONS, &c.

Gov. C. G. Luce, (formerly Master of the State Grange) of Michigan, wrote the following letter, which was published in the "Coldwater Courier":

I desire to submit new facts and suggestions in regard to Hedge Fences. Any one who scans the future is forced to the conclusion that some radical changes must be made in our method of fencing very soon, and thoughtful men are wondering what those changes will be. The timber is running short every year; indeed, in most of the townships in this county there is not now rail timber enough to re-fence the fields; besides the timber fit for rails is yearly becoming more valuable for other purposes. Doubtless we shall use less fences in the future than in the past, but for long years yet to come sound economy will compel us to fence our fields to a greater or less extent. In this section we shall not soon resort to soiling—not while land and labor bear the same relation to the price of farm products that they now do. And now what shall we use? Shall it be wire, wood, stone or hedge? It was with a view of gathering some facts in relation to their relative cost and value that I recently visited Dayton, Ohio. From investigations made before I went, while there, and since my return, I am fully satisfied that the Osage Orange Hedge Plant will endure our climate when properly set and cared for. Of this there is no doubt, and that the Dayton Hedge Co. have introduced valuable improvements in setting and plashing the hedge is equally certain. But to the hedge, as well as to the wire fence, there are some objections. All of these should be carefully considered in maturing plans. The Osage Orange requires good, strong, dry, or at least good, tillable land. It does not thrive on low, wet land, nor will it



do well on poor, weak land, nor will it grow vigorously in the shade of trees, but on proper soil, with good cultivation, it is a strong, vigorous grower.

And now comes another point, more important than any other in this connection, and that is, if the owner is to secure any benefit at all from the outlay, he must, from the time the plants are set until the end of time, take good care of his hedge. He must make this a part of his religion. It must not be neglected. This has in many cases, indeed, I think in most cases, brought the hedge into bad repute. The Osage Orange is a rapid grower, and when allowed to grow up and become a tree it draws from the fertility of the soil, and in this way does injury. The lower branches die and drop off, and it ceases to be an efficient fence. When kept properly pruned it is a perfect fence and an ornament to the farm. The pruning is not a long job, but it must be done on time and twice a year. An expert will prune five to six hundred rods in a day, once over.

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The Wilmington (Del.) "Every Evening" says:

A peculiar fact about The Dayton Hedge Co.'s Hedge Fence is that it is a combination of two objectionable fences—the hedge and the wire fence. The combination, however, possesses none of the objectionable features of the others, but has eradicated them entirely, and from two failures has evolved a complete success. In every respect the new fence fills a long-felt want, and when seen it is no longer a source of wonder that the Company is kept constantly busy supplying the great demand.

It is claimed for this fence, and a view of it warrants the claim, that it is the cheapest fence made ; also, that it is the most durable, and the surest protection for stock against vagrant dogs. It needs no repairs and no attention beyond the ordinary pruning. The ground can be cultivated

close to its edge, and once up it lasts for a generation. The Hedge Fence has been used in the West and South for several years, and is now being introduced in the East.

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The "Indiana Farmer" says :

The Osage Orange Hedge Fence as made by The Dayton Hedge Co., of Dayton, Ohio, is the best in giving full protection against stock and depredations of all kinds. The best in being the most durable fence, and the best in being most pleasing to the eye of all we have seen.

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The "Ohio Farmer" says :

From our personal knowledge we can state that The Dayton Hedge Co. are reliable and abundantly responsible for all contracts that they make, and furthermore, that we have seen a large amount of beautiful, substantial and perfect Hedge Fence grown by them.

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W. S. Chamberlain, in "The Cultivator and Country Gentleman," says :

To my notion, nothing is prettier than a farm with its well-tilled fields surrounded by well-pruned Hedge Fences. For three years after setting, the hedge should be cultivated like corn or potatoes. On the whole the Hedge Fence is, I believe, the cheapest and best fence for a prompt and tidy farmer who manages his own farm. Under neglect they are a nuisance—they outgrow all limits. But in this world everything seems to be growing or decaying. I would rather check and control the growth of three miles of Osage Orange Hedge Fence than repair and replace the decays of three miles of board or barbed wire fence. It costs far less, and the Hedge Fence is better and more sightly. A Hedge Fence, well pruned, does not exhaust the soil more than a row of corn or a fence-row of weeds, nor take so much room as a rail fence. On my farm the crops and grass grow well right up to

the hedge ridges, or within two or three feet of the center of the Hedge Fence.

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NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME, }  
 DAYTON, O., Sept. 5, 1885. }

*To whom it may concern:*

This is to certify that the Dayton Hedge Co. have finished about three miles of Hedge Fence for the National Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, O., according to their patented plans—that the same is a perfect fence in every respect, and is one of the many beautiful features of the Home grounds. We take pleasure in recommending the Company and their hedges to all who are in need of good fences.

CHAS. BECK,  
 Chief Gardener.

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FREDERICK, MD., August 9, 1886.

We cheerfully certify that we had about twenty-one rods of very old Osage Orange Hedge which was neither useful as a fence nor ornamental to the farm, and it was our intention to have it grubbed up, it being in a very conspicuous place along the Frederick and Woodsboro' pike. The Maryland Hedge and Wire Fence Co. of this place, being desirous to plash it according to their patented process of plashing hedges, agreed in October, 1885, to treat it for us at a very reasonable rate, to which we agreed, and immediately after the Company plashed the old hedge it was a stock-proof fence. Not only is it proof against all kinds of stock, but very ornamental to the farm. Before it was plashed we could not cultivate the ground within ten feet of it; now we can plow as close to the Hedge Fence as to a post and rail fence.

GEORGE M. WORMAN,  
 CHARLES W. WORMAN.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Mercer and Monmouth counties, New Jersey, visited the city of Dayton, Ohio, for the express purpose of examining into the mode of constructing Hedge Fences adopted by The Dayton Hedge Co., of Dayton, and also to inquire into their financial standing and responsibility. While there we examined a number of their Hedge Fences, all of which we found, in every respect, substantial, thoroughly stock-proof and ornamental. We also ascertained from reliable sources that the financial condition of the Company was excellent, and they are in every way responsible. We take pleasure in recommending them and their mode of constructing Hedge Fences to all who are in need of good, substantial fences.

A. L. BARKALOW, Freehold, N. J.

LEWIS J. APPLGATE, Princeton, N. J.

August 29, 1887.

The undersigned, a committee of farmers appointed by The Octorara Farmers' Club, of Chester and Lancaster counties, Pa., to examine into the merits of the hedge planted by The Dayton Hedge Co., have to-day visited the farms of John Darlington, Job Yerkes, Wm. T. Painter, and George Little, in the vicinity of West Chester, and find the hedges to be in a flourishing condition, and that the old Hedge Fences that have been plashed by them will, in our judgement, be proof against the trespassing of all kinds of farm stock, and as such we cheerfully recommend them to farmers as the best live fence we have any knowledge of, especially along the public highways.

J. C. BROSIUS.

E. B. MORRISON.

THOMAS BAKER.

DAVID A. BRANSON.

SAMUEL H. BROOMELL.

JOSEPH H. BROSIUS.

W. N. WOOD.

DAYTON, OHIO, September, 1887.

I am a farmer by occupation, and have owned and occupied the farm I now live on, near Dayton, for twenty-five years. I have tried almost every kind of fence—the rail fence, the post and rail, the post and board, the picket, the wire and paling, the hedge, &c.—and I consider the Osage Orange Hedge Fence, grown, plashed and completed under 'The Dayton Hedge Co.'s system, the most durable, the cheapest, and the best fence in use. I have considerable of this Hedge Fence on my farm which has been completed for several years, and I find it all that said Company claims it to be—thoroughly stock-proof, very ornamental, easily pruned and kept in order, and that it does not in the least injure the crops adjacent to it. I also have considerable younger hedge planted and being grown by said Company on my farm.

HENRY FLORY.

LANCASTER, PA., October 16, 1888.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Lancaster and its vicinity, have examined the Hedge Fence of "The Dayton Hedge Company," as arranged by the Southern Pennsylvania Hedge and Wire Fence Company.

We have found it to be durable, compact and beautiful. It does not waste any land on either side by sprouting up, or by shading the soil. It is firm and substantial. It will resist the attacks of animals without being noxious to them. In view of its strength, its cost, its beauty, and its utility, we believe it is the coming fence for farms.

B. FRANK ESHLEMAN.

B. J. McGRANN.

S. C. SLAYMAKER.

W. H. BROSIUS.

EML. P. KELLER.

GEO. L. BUCKWALTER.

B. EZRA HERR.

HARRISBURG, PA, October 12, 1888.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Lancaster county, have this day visited the farm of Mr. Hildrup, for the purpose of examining Hedge dwarfed by the Southern Pennsylvania Hedge and Wire Fence Company, and the plans and systems of the Dayton Hedge patents, and in our opinion it is the only way the plant can be controlled, and that it will be the coming fence of the future, and we have no hesitancy in recommending it to the public.

HENRY C. LEHMAN.  
MARTIN S. FRY.  
JOHN GINGRICH.  
F. G. SHIRK.  
A. L. LEAMAN.

LANCASTER, PA., October 12, 1888.

We the undersigned, citizens of Gap and vicinity, have this day viewed and examined hedge fence constructed by "The Dayton Hedge Company," on Mr. Hildrup's farm, near Harrisburg, Pa., and we have no objection in announcing to the public that in our opinion it will be the coming fence of the future, and will be largely adopted by committee as proof of its merits.

JOS. F. WITMER. S. STOLTZFUS.  
J. R. BUCKWALTER. J. D. RAUCH.  
A. B. EBY. C. C. BRINTON.  
D. H. DENLINGER. J. C. LINVILL.  
J. L. KLING.  
C. L. KAUFFMAN.  
J. D. LEAMON.  
J. H. ESHLEMAN.  
DAVID KEMERLY.  
JONAS EBY.  
SAMUEL KAUFFMAN.  
D. S. KNOX.  
JACOB EBY.  
S. B. DENLINGER.  
P. E. HERSHEY.  
PETER SOUDERS.



## LEBANON CO., PA.

On the invitation of the Dayton Hedge Company, I, with others, visited a number of farms enclosed with Osage Orange Hedges, treated in accordance with their system. That their system of treating the plant is the proper and successful one, was demonstrated by stretches of old, unsightly and useless hedges changed into beautiful, sightly objects, as well as fulfilling all the protective requirements derived from a strong farm fence. When the hedge has been treated by the Company from its planting to its finish, it presents a fence strong and permanent. The fencing of farms is of serious importance to their owners. A farm of 150 acres, requiring at least four miles of fencing, costing somewhat over \$2,500 for a post and rail fence, and when it is completed and has stood for five years, the item of repairs begins and after fifteen or twenty years have rolled by, a very general renewing of this fence will have taken place at a very considerable expense.

The Dayton Hedge Company propose to erect their fence at \$500 00 per mile, guaranteeing satisfactory work to the owner of any farm desiring the Osage Orange Hedge erected in accordance with their system. The Company comes here with the highest testimonials as to their ability to fulfil their promises, and it is an easy matter for anyone to satisfy himself about the responsibility of this Hedge Company before making a contract for the construction of a hedge fence, and it is also easy to see and examine samples of the work already done by this Company, showing hedges from the first year's planting to their completion, which, in addition to their beauty, have economy in their construction, inexpensiveness in their annual care, and permanence in their duration to recommend them.

JOHN W. MISH.

We the undersigned, citizens of Lebanon and vicinity, visited the farm of Col. Wm. T. Hildrup, near Harrisburg, at the request of H. S. Magruder, agent for the Dayton (Ohio) Hedge Company, for the purpose of inspecting their Osage Orange Hedge Fence, and after a careful examination of a fence that was planted by said Col. Hildrup, and which the Dayton Hedge Company plashed according to their patented plans, we found it perfectly satisfactory, stock-proof and ornamental when fully completed. In the line of progress and economy it is an improvement on all the fences we know of, and gives us much pleasure to recommend its planting and construction to the farmers of Lebanon and other counties.

FRANK F. HAUCK.  
HARRY A. REINOEHL.  
D. W. ZELLERS.  
EDWARD HECKMAN.

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We, the undersigned, citizens of Lebanon county, Pa, having examined the system of the Dayton Hedge Company, of Dayton, Ohio, are pleased to make the following report: Their treatment makes a hedge fence handsome in appearance, strong, durable, permanent, and a barrier to all kinds of stock as well as to all intruders. We are perfectly satisfied that it is the coming fence, and in our judgement should be adopted by all farmers.

HIRAM U. LIGHT.  
JOSEPH R. ARNOLD.  
NATHANIEL WITEMYER.  
J. L. WENGER.  
HARVEY R. MOYER.  
GEO. H. BENDER.  
E. T. BLOUCH.  
C. W. WHITE.

BRADYSVILLE, BUCKS CO., PA., April 21, 1888.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Bucks county, Pa., have inspected some of the completed Hedges of The Dayton Hedge Co., and thoroughly examined tops and roots. While we believed it made a good fence, we also believed the roots would destroy the growing crops as far as they ran. After a careful examination we find grass and grain not disturbed in the least by the roots. The fence takes as little or less room than a post fence ; its strength and tightness no man will deny after once trying to get through or over it, and when in full leaf it is a thing of beauty as well as a most efficient fence.

E. F. RAMSEY.

P. G. HENDRICKS.

G. K. FINNEY.

HARTSVILLE, BUCKS CO., PA., Oct. 20, 1888.

We, the undersigned, farmers of Bucks county, have inspected the Dayton Hedge fence, and saw for ourselves their much improved method of fencing. It is certainly the best fence for every and any purpose. It is strong, durable, and as an ornamental fence it stands to-day unrivaled. We also learn from reliable source that the Dayton Hedge Company is very strong and reliable. We think every farmer should have some of this fence on their farms, as it is the most practical fence we have ever seen. It takes up no more room than a common post and rail fence and can be farmed up to equally as close as any common fence, besides being easily kept in order. It is the cheapest fence built to-day, and we have given our orders for some to be planted in the spring.

COMLEY HAMPTON, Johnsville.

WATSON DAVIS, Hartsville.

JESSE RUBINKAM, Jamison.

NEWTOWN, BUCKS CO., PA., May 3, 1888.

I beg leave to state that on the 30th day of April, I visited and carefully examined, in Falls township, this county, hedges of The Dayton Hedge Co. in various stages of growth and construction, and was so thoroughly convinced and struck with its durability, strength and beauty, as well as its cheapness, in the comparison with other fences, that I have already placed an order for one hundred rods to be planted on my farm this spring. I believe this fence to be the coming one for this section of the country.

CYRUS T. VANARTSDALEN.

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RICHBORO, BUCKS CO., PA., Nov. 22, 1888.

The Dayton Hedge Company planted for me, last spring, about sixty rods of fence in a very satisfactory manner. I am well pleased with the Company; they have done all they agreed to with me, in every respect. My hedge is doing splendidly; it is now three feet high, and scarcely a plant missing. I would be pleased to show it to any one who desires seeing it. I am satisfied the Company is a responsible one, and will carry out fully all their contracts.

D. S. FETTER.

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RICHBORO, BUCKS CO., PA.

I am well pleased with my hedge planted by The Dayton Hedge Company. They have done everything they agreed to. I have found them men of honor in all dealings; I am satisfied they will carry out all contracts made by their agents. I have a hedge on my farm and like it, and I am sure there is a great improvement in the Dayton Hedge Fence, and I anticipate having more planted on my farm. HARMAN ADDIS.

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DOYLESTOWN, BUCKS CO., PA., Nov. 12, 1888.

The Dayton Hedge Company contracted with me, on October 27, 1887, to furnish and set Osage Orange plants sufficient for one hundred and

thirty-two rods of hedge during the spring of 1888, regluating the different dates by the several payments therefor. They set the Hedge and it has done very well. Up to this time I am entirely satisfied, and see nothing in the contract that should deter any one from signing it.

Very truly,

J. MONROE SHELLENBERGER,  
Attorney.

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January 24, 1889.

We, the undersigned, farmers of Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, Pa., take pleasure in stating that we have examined Hedge Fences completed according to the plans and methods of The Dayton Hedge Co., and that we have found them to be as represented in every respect. They are thoroughly stock-proof, turning the smallest of pigs as well as hogs and cattle, and are in addition very ornamental. We are so thoroughly convinced as to the merits of the fence and as to the reliability of the Company, that in addition to the hedge the Company set for us last spring, we have given a second contract for this coming spring, fully believing that we will save one-half the cost of an ordinary rail fence. We will cheerfully answer any communication in regard to the matter.

JOSEPH S. GRIFFIN,  
Oaks P. O., Pa.

SAMUEL S. GRIFFIN,  
Mont Clare P. O., Pa.

JACOB C. GOTWALS,  
Mont Clare P. O., Pa.

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I am personally acquainted with the system of Hedge Fencing according to the plans of The Dayton Hedge Co., and recommend it as the best fence, and have given my order for one. I have plenty of timber but want a fence that will last, and I consider it cheap. R. R. RITTER,  
Guths Sta. P. O., Lehigh Co., Pa.





Properly constructed Hedge Fences  
are the Most Durable, the *CHEAPEST* and  
the *BEST* Fences in use.

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For localities adapted to it, our Hedge Fence  
is the cheapest and best fence made.

Winds do not blow it down.

Floods do not wash it away.

Stock does not rub it down.

It is the most durable fence.

It does not decay.

No new material is needed for repairs.

It lasts for generations.

It takes up but little room.

Crops are cultivated and raised close up to it.

It is the most ornamental fence made.

It stops all kinds of stock and the boys.

"It is pig tight, mule high and bull strong."

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